

# Saigon Will Block Parts of New Pact

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SAIGON, June 14—The Saigon government all but repudiated several key articles of the Paris communique Thursday by announcing that they will not be implemented until after a negotiated political solution has been achieved and the government is satisfied that there is no more military threat to the country.

This stand was taken in a booklet issued by the Ministry of Information entitled "The Paris Joint Communique of June Thirteenth: Analysis and Observations."

The booklet maintained that the communique upheld Saigon's position on nearly all of

the outstanding issues dividing the two sides.

But until there is a negotiated agreement on the nature and timing of nationwide general elections, the booklet said, the "implementation of other articles" cannot take place.

However, both the South Vietnamese and Vietcong commands ordered their forces to scrupulously observe the January cease-fire beginning noon Friday Saigon time (midnight Thursday EDT) in compliance with the Paris communique,

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and the United States dispatched ships to North Vietnamese waters to resume demining as called for in the Paris declaration.

Among the articles which the Information Ministry said could not be implemented were those calling for creation of a National Reconciliation and Concord, which the communique says should be done "as soon as possible," those urging national reconciliation and the guarantee of the people's democratic liberties, and one calling for mutual demobilization of armed forces.

"The joint communique rejected," the booklet said, "the unreasonable conditions of the Communists, who think that democratic rights and the formation of the National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord must be implemented before the general elections . . . Democratic rights always depend on the Communists' seriousness in respecting the cease-fire."

The Saigon government has embarked on a full-scale propaganda campaign to support its demand for quick elections as the key to a genuine peace in Vietnam, a demand the National Liberation Front has shown no willingness to accept. Posters and banners

bearing such legends as "Quick Elections, Quick Peace" have gone up all over town in the past day or two, and are being backed by editorials on the Saigon radio.

As Foreign Minister Tran Van Lam acknowledged in a press conference this morning, however, the political negotiations between Saigon and the Vietcong at La Celle St. Cloud, near Paris, are at a virtual standstill, and a political settlement seems a remote prospect. All South Vietnamese and American officials say that no private or secret talks are being held that would change that situation.

Government spokesman Bui Bao Truc said this afternoon that "there will be no democracy, the people cannot have complete freedom" in South Vietnam as long as the government believes that there is still a military threat from the North Vietnamese and the Vietcong.

That means, he said, that despite the communique, the current restrictions on the press, public assembly and political activity, as well as martial law and suspension of legal safeguards, will remain in effect until "there is a real cease-fire."

"If the cease-fire is implemented correctly," he said, "we can expect some changes.

But as long as they are infiltrating troops, as long as they have their army in Cambodia and Laos and keep 300,000 troops in South Vietnam, some restrictions are necessary."

[In Paris, North Vietnam and the Vietcong stated their position that the extension of civil liberties must precede elections. Hanoi's chief negotiator Le Duc Tho told newsmen, "Without democratic freedoms, there cannot be free and democratic general elections. The peace agreement stipulates imperatively that democratic freedoms will be guaranteed immediately after a cease-fire."]

It was hard to find anyone in Saigon today who believed the joint communique would be able to achieve what the Paris agreement of January did not. The comments ranged from outright scorn among military officers to lukewarm enthusiasm in the U.S. embassy.

"If it didn't stop in January, why now?" asked a South Vietnamese army captain. "And after an election that they lose, do you think we will be able to go into their zones and just take over? It's impossible."

"There's no harm in trying," said an American official. "Things certainly aren't worse now than they were last year.

Maybe it will keep things under control until we get into the middle future somewhere, and then who knows?"

"All the weaknesses that were built into the Paris agreement are still there," said a high-ranking American diplomat. "Nobody pretends that this is going to settle it. But if we can just get everybody to lay those pistols down for a while . . ."

## Cambodian Fighting Continues at Same Pace

PHNOM PENH, June 14 (UPI) — Cambodian troops suffered eight dead and 30 wounded in an early morning clash 16 miles south of Phnom Penh Thursday near the besieged town of Ang Snoul, field reports said.

American air strikes were called in against Communist concentrations in the area south and southwest of the capital for the 100th consecutive day. There was no indication that the four-party communique signed in Paris yesterday had affected the level of fighting in Cambodia.

Government troops, backed by tanks, failed in an effort to fight their way out of Ang Snoul, on Highway 4 linking Phnom Penh with the sea, field reports said.